

(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

W., A. & A. OSENBRÜCK.
Cigar Mold Press.

No. 235,005.

Patented Nov. 30, 1880.

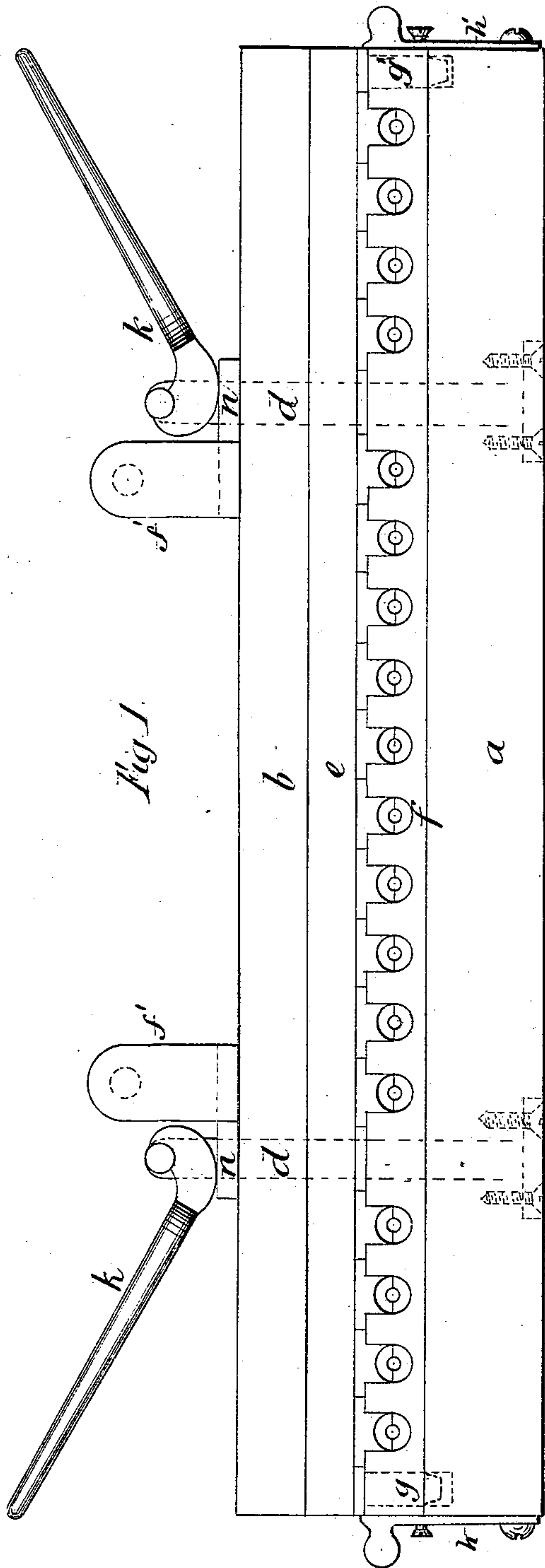


Fig. 1.

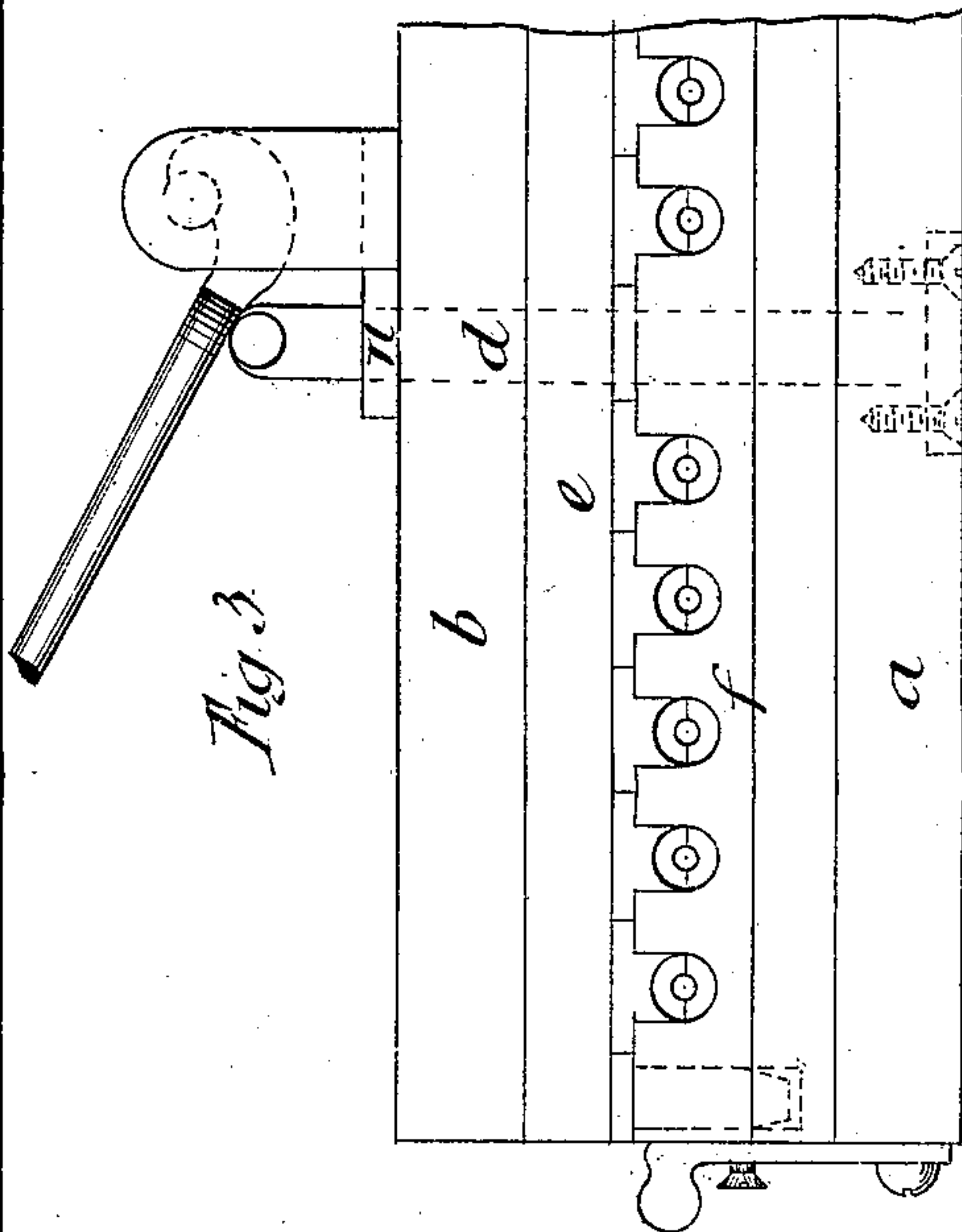


Fig. 3.

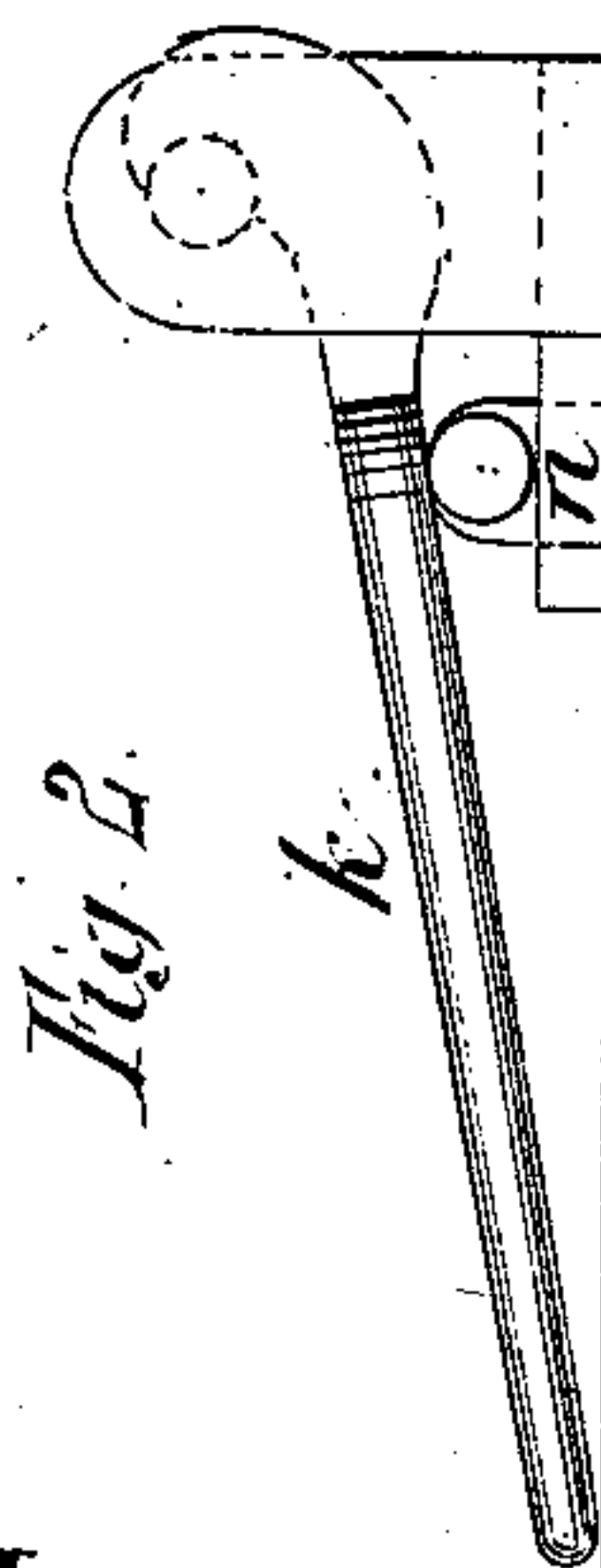
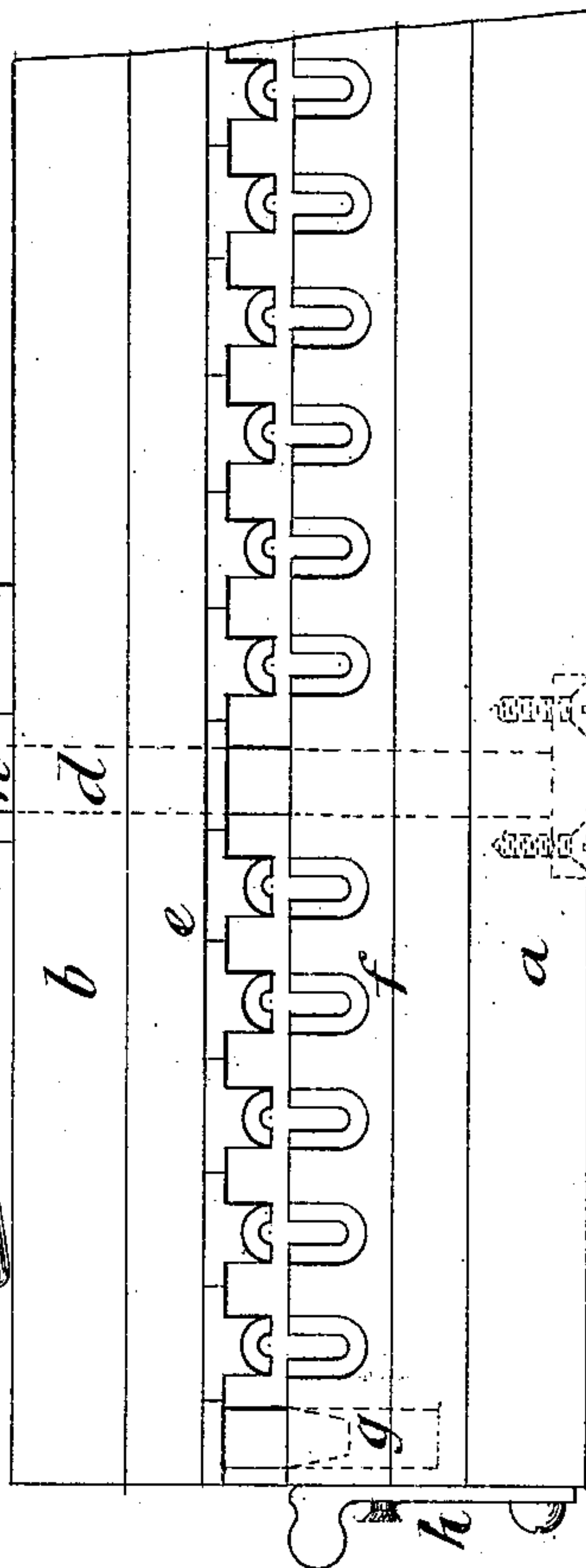


Fig. 2.



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Fig. 6.

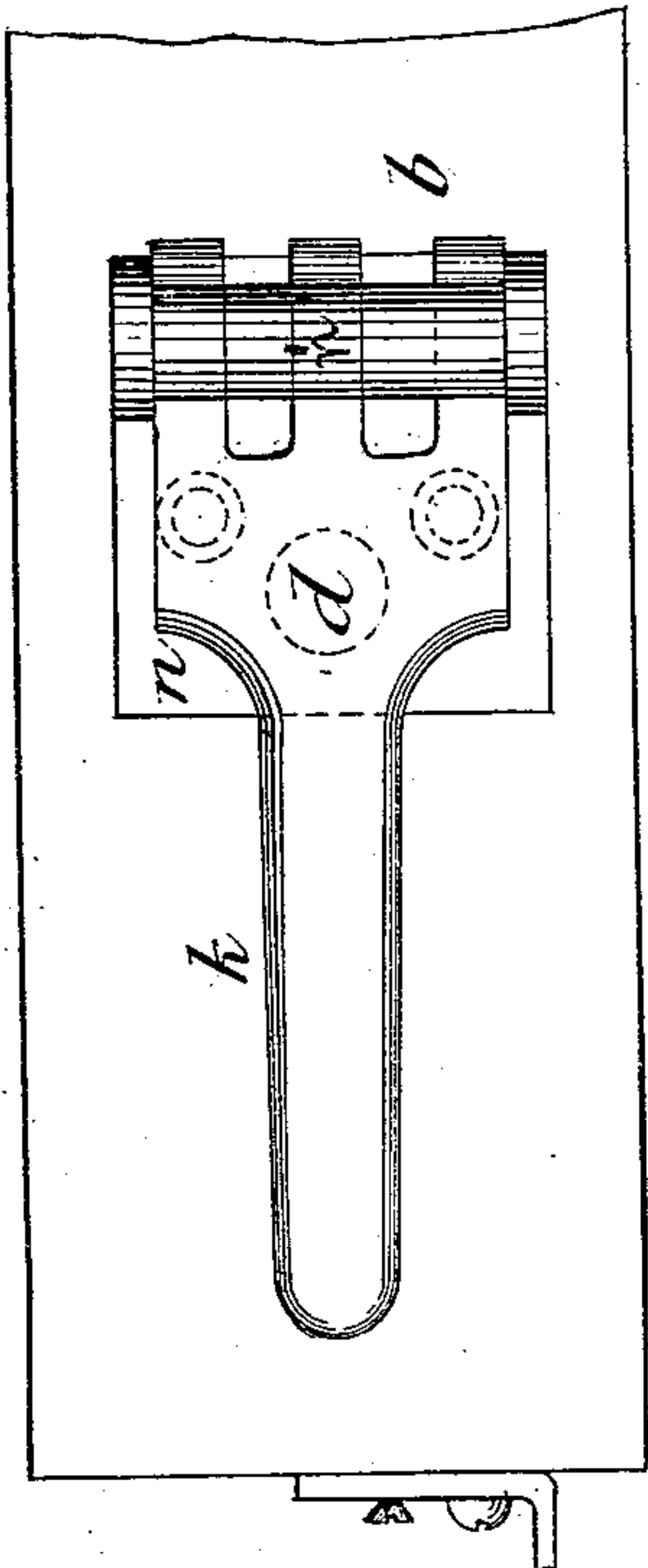
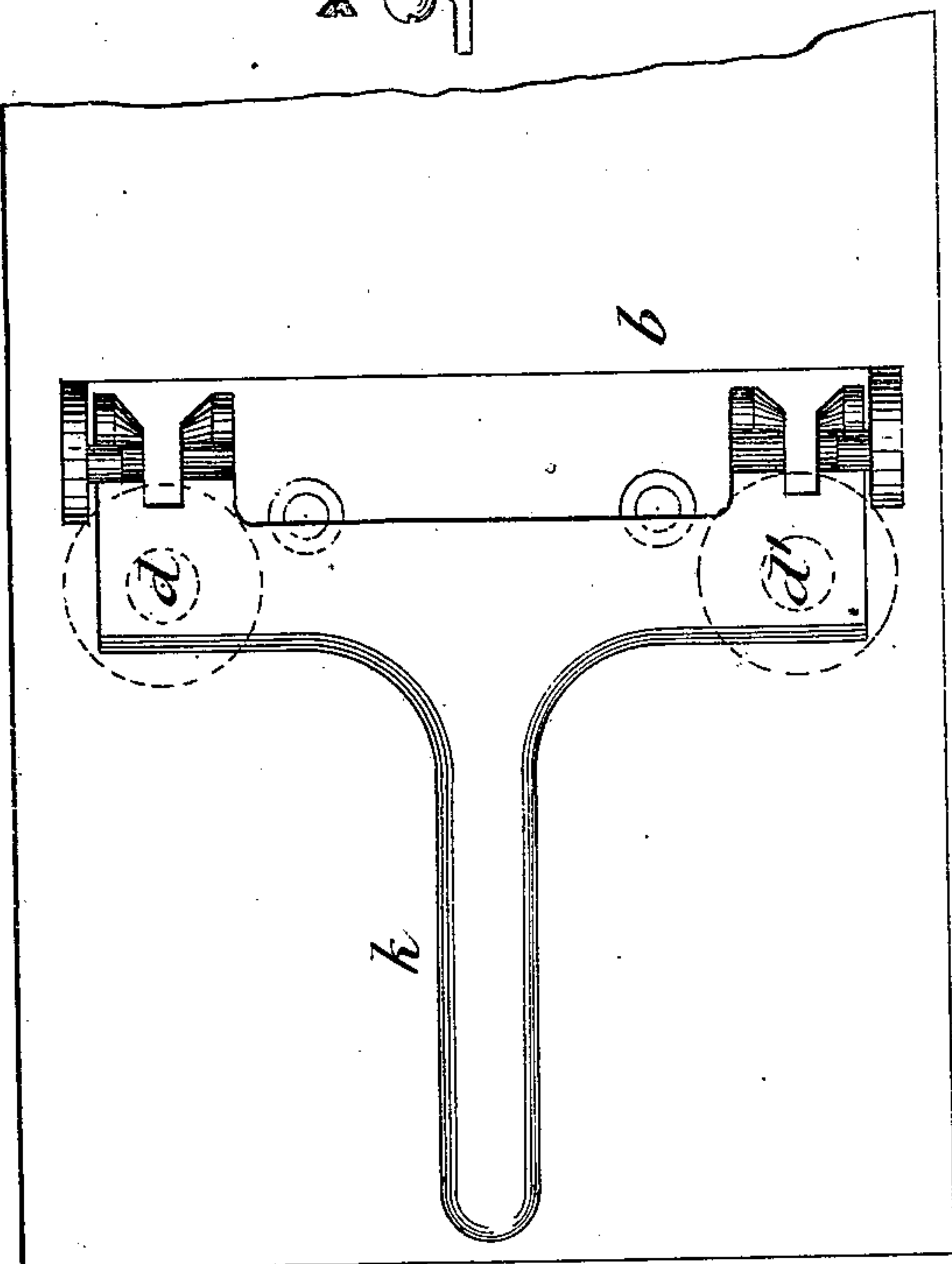


Fig. 4.



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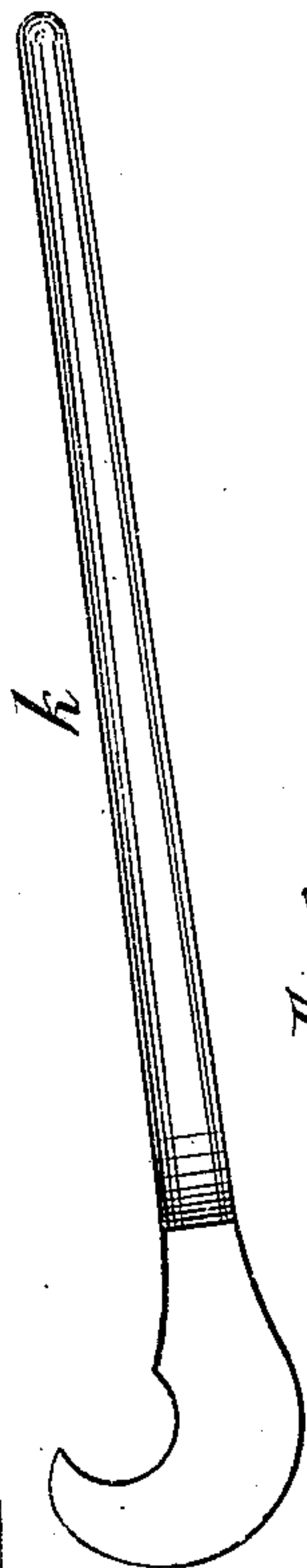


Fig. 7.

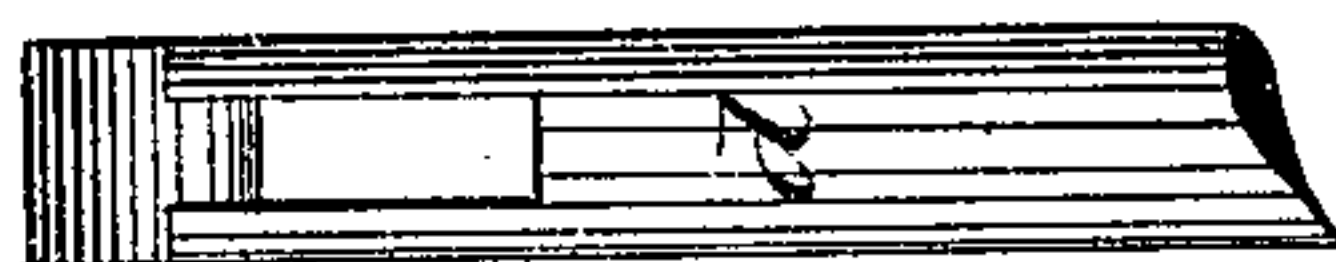


Fig. 5.

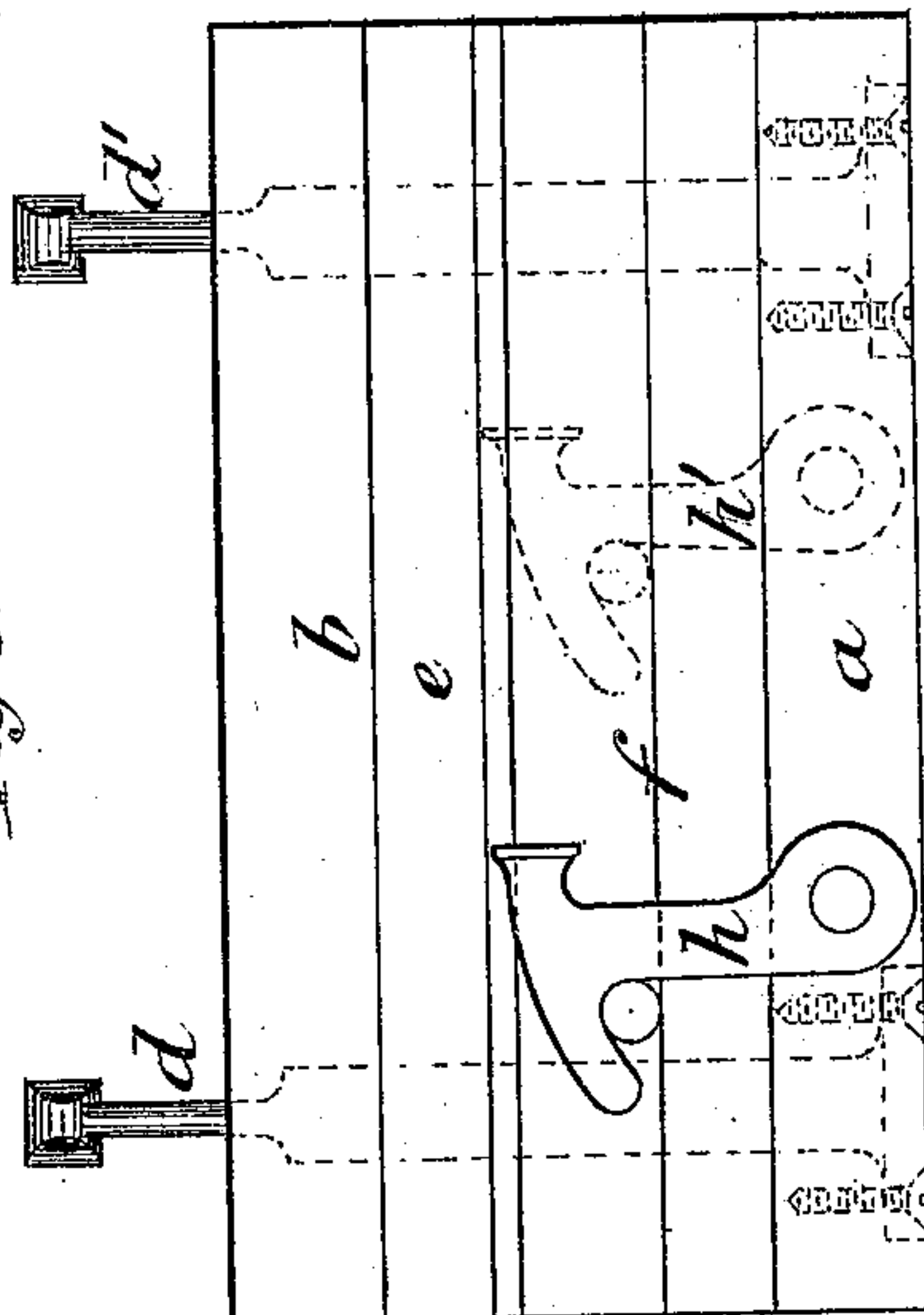
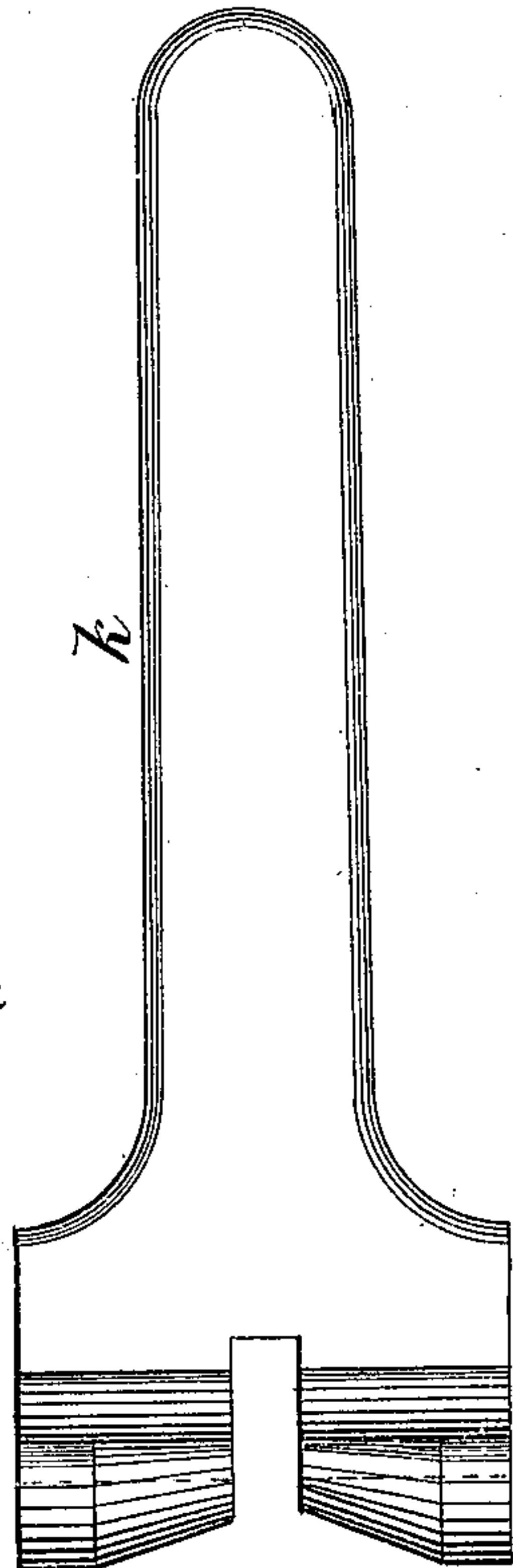


Fig. 8.



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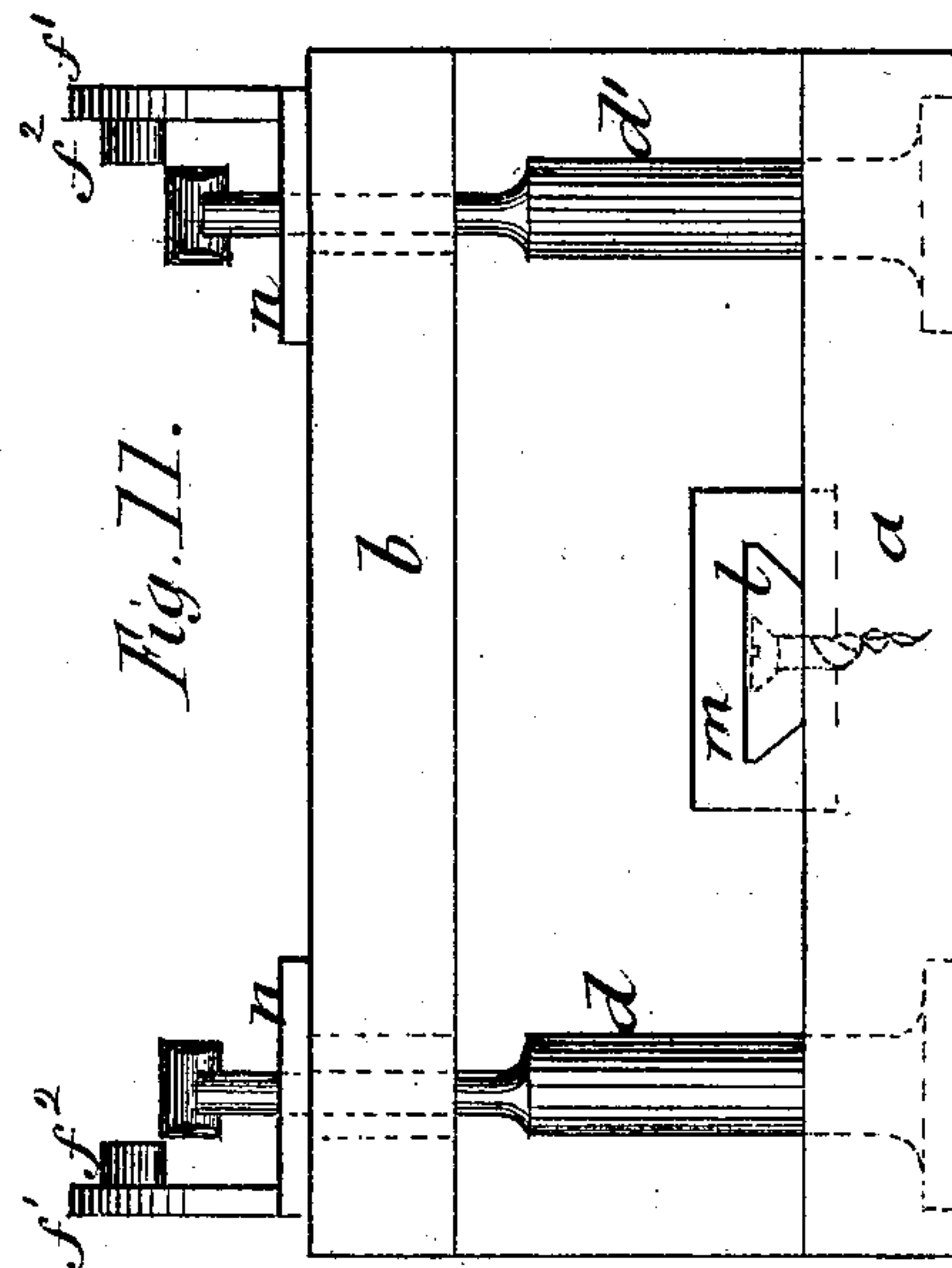
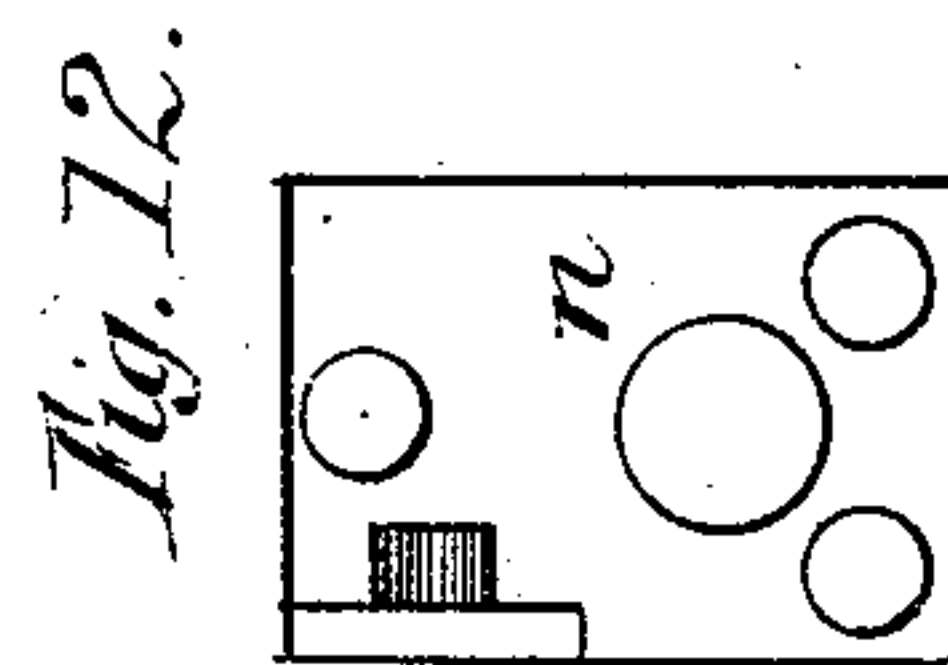
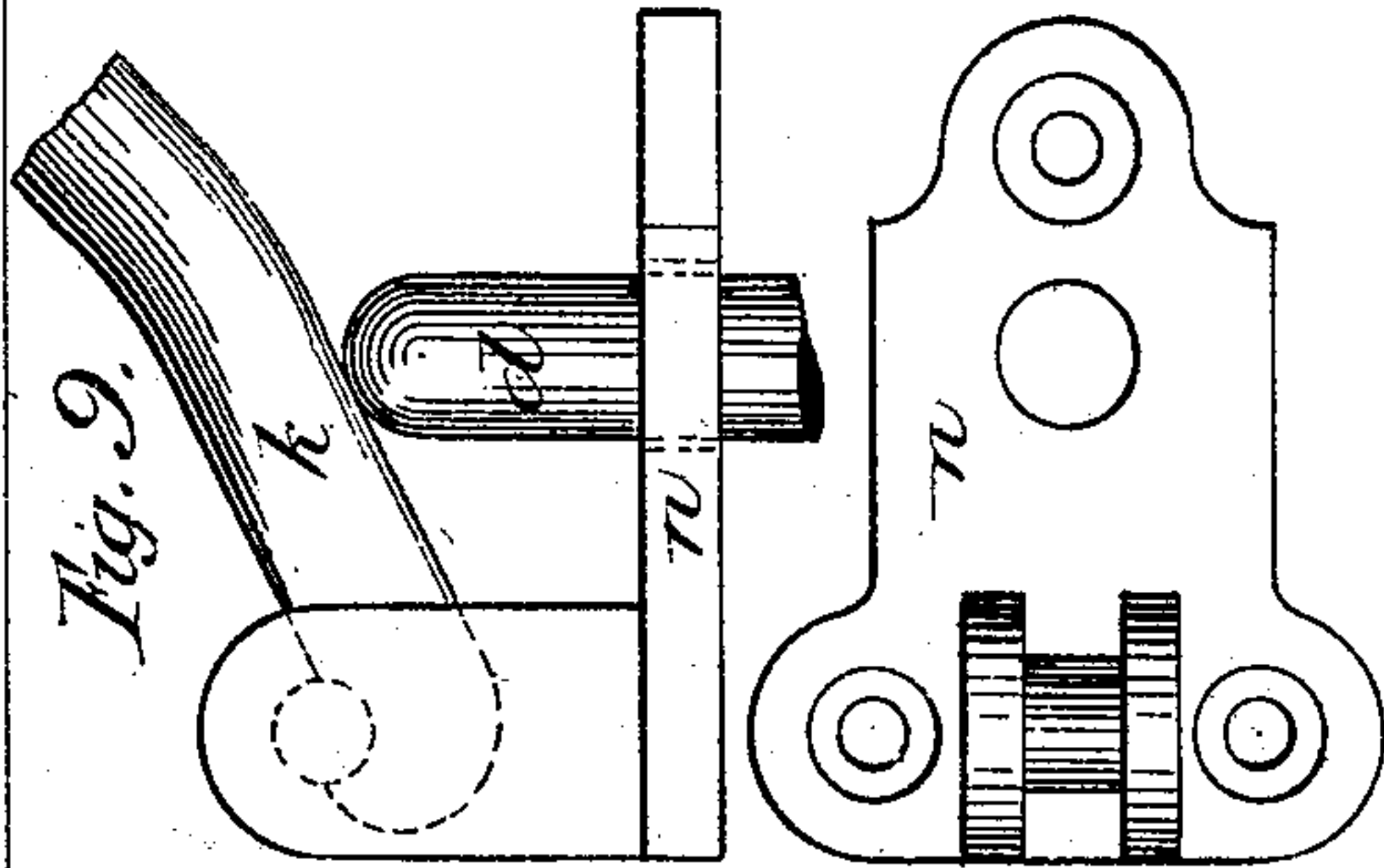
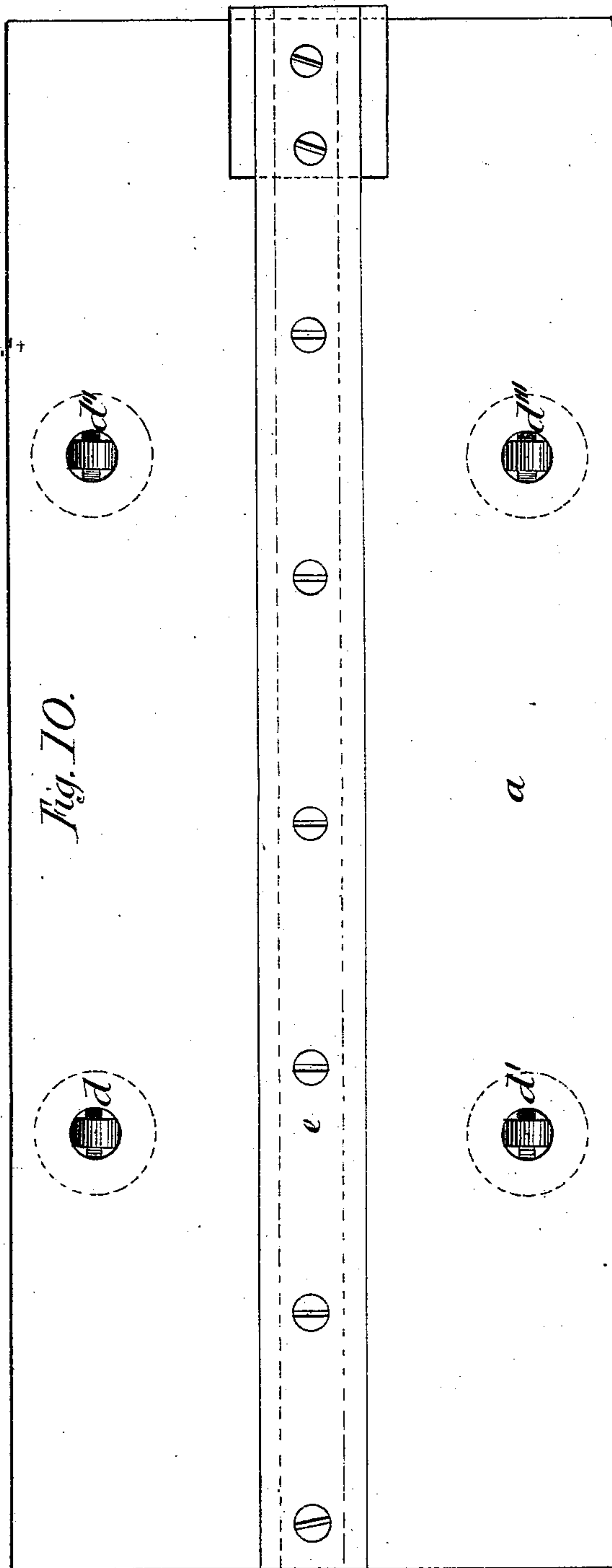
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILHELM OSENBRÜCK, ADOLPH OSENBRÜCK, AND AUGUST OSENBRÜCK,
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CIGAR-MOLD PRESS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 235,005, dated November 30, 1880.

Application filed September 9, 1880. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WILHELM OSENBRÜCK, ADOLPH OSENBRÜCK, and AUGUST OSENBRÜCK, of Hemelingen, near Bremen, Prussia, German Empire, have jointly invented a new and useful Improved Cigar-Mold Press, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a molding apparatus for pressing tobacco into the required shape to form cigars, and is also applicable for pressing other materials together in a cylindrical or partially cylindrical form. It is designed to operate upon a number of such articles at one time, and these articles can be kept under pressure as long as desired.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation of our molding-press. Fig. 2 shows a portion of the said press, with the upper part thereof raised. Fig. 3 shows the same portion of the press with the upper and lower parts pressed together; also the pressing-lever in position for raising the upper part. Fig. 4 is a plan of a portion of a wide molding-press constructed according to our invention. Fig. 5 is an end view of part of Fig. 4. Fig. 6 is a plan of a portion of a press with a modified form of lever. Fig. 7 is a front view of one of the bolts suitable for the lever shown in Fig. 6. Fig. 8 shows a side view and plan of a lever constructed according to our invention. Fig. 9 illustrates, in elevation and plan, a pressing device of more simple construction. Fig. 10 is a plan of a molding-press with the cover removed. Fig. 11 is an end elevation of Fig. 10. Fig. 12 is a plan of the pressing arrangement shown in Fig. 11.

These molding-presses are specially designed to provide means whereby the cigars or other articles which have been pressed therein into the desired form may easily be removed with the lower part of the mold, the latter being then replaced by another bottom mold containing the rolls of tobacco that have to be pressed into shape.

Each workman or operator has charge of a separate press, and these presses have therefore to be made extremely simple and in such a manner that their action will be rapid.

The bottom or bed *a* and the cover *b* of the

press are connected by two bolts, *d* and *d'*, the heads of which are fixed to the bed *a* by screws.

Under the cover *b* there is an intermediate piece, *e*, forming the upper mold. This is connected with the bottom mold, *f*, by the short projections or dowel-pins *g g'*, fitting into corresponding holes in the lower mold, *f*, whereby the two parts of the mold are made to fit or register exactly together. The lower mold, *f*, may, if desired, be connected with the bed *a* by means of two hooks, *h h'*, which are screwed into the bed *a*, and can, when required, be hooked over screw-heads fixed in the lower mold, *f*.

On the cover *b* there is a pressing device, having bolts *d* with double projections (see Figs. 4, 5, 10, and 11) on their ends, which are operated by means of the half-round hollow cavity in the eccentric and slotted end of the pressing-lever *k*, Fig. 8. By simply operating this lever the cover *b* of the press and the upper mold, *e*, are pressed tightly to the lower mold. The eccentric faces of the pressing-lever are made as wide as possible, and the slot has curved corners in order to cause the pressure of the lever to act as far away as possible from the bolt *d*. (See Fig. 8.)

It may be explained that the eccentric portions of the pressing-lever, as well as the small pressing-plates *n*, fixed on the cover *b*, are made of very hard material—that is to say, after having been made of iron they are case-hardened.

The double projections on the bolts *d* are made of such a shape that they will perform their office, but not exceed the diameter of the bolts themselves, so that the cover *b* may be removed from the bolts *d*.

For the purpose of lifting the cover *b*, with the upper mold, *e*, from the lower mold, *f*, two uprights, *f'*, are fixed on the plate *n*, and have on their upper part two projections, *f''*, which can be grasped by the pressing-lever, as may be seen in Figs. 2 and 3, and by means of these the cover, with the upper mold, may be raised by simply pressing the pressing-lever downward, the latter now having its point of resistance and fulcrum on the top part of the bolt *d*.

If articles of great length are to be pressed

the press must be made of corresponding width, and is then provided with two bolts on each side, as shown in Figs. 4 and 5, and the pressing-lever *k* in this case is made forked-shaped, Fig. 4. By this arrangement the operator is enabled with facility to overcome any resistance greater on one side than on the other.

The pressing-lever shown in Fig. 6 is of a somewhat different shape. It has an intermediate projection, which is designed to enter a slot in the bolt *d*, Fig. 7, which in this case is not provided with a double projection. The two side projections, Fig. 6, take hold of a pin, *n'*, which passes through the bars fixed on the plate *n* when the cover *b* has to be raised. Fig. 9 represents a similar pressing arrangement, excepting that the pressing-lever *k* has in this case no slot, but has a single projection, which serves for pressing as well as for lifting the cover.

When the lower mold, with the finished rolls of tobacco, has to be taken out of the press the cover *b*, with the upper mold, *e*, is lifted completely off the bolts *d*, the hooks *h h'*, Fig. 5, are turned back, and the lower mold, *f*, is thus quite free, so that it can be lifted off from the bolts *d*. In the press shown in Figs. 10, 11, and 12 the lower mold can be taken out in a still more simple manner—namely, by lifting the cover *b* by means of the pressing-lever (of the shape shown in Fig. 4) and pushing the lower mold away sideways on a dovetailed guide, *l*. The press is here arranged just as

in Figs. 4 and 5, with two bolts on each side of the press, and is made so wide that the lower and upper molds have ample room between the four bolts *d, d', d'', and d'''*, so that they do not, as in the narrower press in Figs. 4 and 5, fit round the bolts *d*.

At the end of the press there is an angle-piece, *m*, Figs. 10 and 11, which forms a stop for the lower mold. The lower and upper molds are not shown in Fig. 11.

What we claim is—

1. The device for applying pressure to the molds, consisting of the removable lever *k*, whose end has eccentric faces and a slot or opening, the bolt *d*, having double projections, and the plate *n*, all combined substantially as above described, and as shown in the drawings.

2. The device for applying pressure to or for opening the molds, consisting in the removable lever *k*, having one end formed with eccentric faces and a slot or opening, the bolt *d*, having double projections, the plate *n*, and the uprights *f'*, all constructed and arranged substantially as described.

This specification signed by us this 19th day of May, 1880.

WILH. OSENBRÜCK.
AD. OSENBRÜCK.
AUGUST OSENBRÜCK.

Witnesses:

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JOHN H. SCHNABEL.